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f our friends who favor us with manu-sts and illustrations for publication wish have rejected articles returned they must all cases send stumps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

### The House Wants Pork.

By voting 141 to 47 to adopt a gag rule and limit debate on the public building measure the House of Representatives has declared with emphasis that it wants pork.

Less than half the members of the House voted, but there appears little reason to suppose that with a full attendance the vote in favor of the gag rule, three to one, would have been differently proportioned.

It is true that a vote to limit de bate on pork is not a vote for pork. Telling a man to shut up is not say ing you do not believe what he wants to tell you, but it is a strong intimation to that effect.

The defeat of pork, if it is to be defeated, must come in the Senate. Meanwhile we are interested to note that the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, Republican leader in the House, protested against a record vote, thus apparently indicating his willingness to of public money. We also note with interest that Representative Invine L. LENBOOT, Republican, of Wisconsin. fought the gag rule with as much ability as Representative James A. FREAR, his colleague, also a Republican and from Wisconsin, has fought river and harbor misappropriations We recall with additional interest that some members of the House favor Mr. LENBOOT against Mr. MANN eration of Labor demands, the promoas Republican candidate for Speaker in the next Congress.

#### The Great Economic Discovery of the Year 1925.

In the year 1920 the task of making a physical valuation of American railroads was completed. With a sigh of relief the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission leaned back in their chairs and looked at each other. "Now," they said, "we can make

rates intelligently."

the long list and found it had cost ical Union find expression. It has in They turned to the first railway on \$25,000,000 to build and would have unmistakable fashion given earnest cost, in 1915, \$50,000,000 to reproduce. puted, the cost of reproduction would complish more for the benefit of labor, In 1920, it had been carefully combe \$60,000,000. Capital stock was organized and unorganized, than could \$30,000,000 and funded and unfunded ever be brought about by an organidebt totalled \$30,000,000 more. Divi- zation whose sofemn pledge had no dends were \$3,000,000 a year, or an more meaning for it than a scrap of average of 10 per cent, on all stock.

There was some dispute about the true value of the property, but at length it was decided that \$60,000,000 was a fair appraisal.

The shippers, who wanted rates lowered, said that 10 per cent, on the ing its stockholders. This was finally decided to be the right view.

Nobody seemed to know whether 7% per cent, was too much or too little, but rates were lowered.

At the same time, by some unfortunate natural phenomenon, cost of of the road was begging to be perof a cent a ton mile.

It was shown that the rate lowertirely consumed not only the \$3,000,- ports of destination, or elsewhere 000 dividends paid in 1920 but such only one explanation is possible. ficed for replacements.

the cost of reproduction and a dead- Ayres increases the list to twentylock had almost been reached when three. one member of the commission gave an exclamation.

"I have an idea," he announced, Suppose we drop physical valuations that will enable the road to make a ers, to make short shrift of the com-

living and grow a little? Suppose we revise these rates twice a year and make sure that they produce sufficient revenue? After all, what is it to the shipper or the consumer that it costs ten cents more to ship a ton of merchandise 100 miles, as compared with the fact that the raise means \$1,000,-000 to thousands of shareholders and workmen?"

From that time on the dust slowly thickened on certain shelves in the library of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These shelves bore volumes containing elaborate physical taken many years and millions of dollars to complete.

# A Trade Union That Stands by Its

From the statement of facts made by President MARSDEN G. SCOTT of the International Typographical Union with regard to the effort of the Greater New York Labor Conference to bring in a day which seemed to welcome about a general strike in support of only the short story and its moderate the carmen in this city last fall, it amplification was certainly a triumph. is plain that the authors of that design acted, so far as the Typographical Union was concerned, in violation of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and did so "with the knowledge and consent and without the disapproval of the executive officers of the Federation." President Compens, according to Mr. Scorr, was "cognizant of the dishonest proposal which sought to involve the members of this [International Typographical] union in the wholesale abrogation of our contracts with employers in New York city."

The plan failed. The Typographical Union lived up to its contracts. The executive officers of the International Typographical Union were not consulted at any time during the controversy by the officers of the American Federation of Labor or by the officers of the Central Federated Union. The New York unions gave no consideration to the strike order; "some of them." in President Scorr's graphic words, "laid the communication on the table; others put it under

This wholesome incident in the history of trade unionism is particusupport the bill wasting \$38,000,000 larly interesting because it gives point to President Scorr's declaration of the practice of the International Typographical Union, whose members "have for years determinedly adhered to the policy that the obligations of existing contracts must be observed at all times." He says:

> "Had this dishonest proposition been submitted to the officers of this union as the constitution of the American Fed ters of this enterprise would have been told to go to Gehenna and to take their ontract breaking proposition with them.

"The members of the International Typographical Union have established their right to bargain collectively.

"We intend to preserve that right. "If it is to be preserved, then the ob ligations of the contracts entered into must be met so far as it lies within our power to meet them."

Herein the good judgment and good faith of the International Typographof its intention to observe its responsibilities; and by so doing it will ac

## A Vacant Lane on the Ocean. Spanish enterprise is now establish-

ing a new steamship line between Vigo and New York.

There is at present co American stock was too high. Others said that line reaching the Continent. There is as the road represented an investment no more reason, even under existing of \$60,000,000 in all it was earning war conditions, why American ships only 5 per cent. Still others declared should not maintain regular communithat the return on the investment was cation between this country and one 71/2 per cent., for the road deducted 5 of the ports of France than there is per cent. for debt service before pay- for abandoning communication with British ports.

How can the American flag occupy this vacant and inviting ocean lane?

#### The German Raid in the South Atlantic.

No longer is the whereabouts of materials rose and a heavy wage in- many overdue British and French crease had to be granted. In 1925 the merchant ships a mystery of the sea. case of this railway again came be- The announcement now made by the fore the authorities. The management Admiralty in London has been expected in shipping circles. Missing mitted to raise freight rates a tenth liners and freighters in these grim war times are not sent to the bottom by tempests. When many days pass ing in 1920 and rising costs had en- and nothing is heard of the ships at

profit as had accrued from the in- In this case it is not submarines crease in business in five years. The that have struck the blow with or bondholders were still getting their without warning. Another commerce 5 per cent.; the stockhelders were raider has been added to the roll of getting nothing. The road was still German sea adventurers, which hithappropriating for improvements and | erto hhs been a legitimate and honorreplacements the same sum as in able one. By whatever name she zoes 1920, but the money now barely suf- her tally of ships destroyed proves that the commander is a man of re-The authorities were disposed to sources and daring. The British Adgrant the increase in freight rates, miralty admits that all these ships but the shippers declared that the have been sunk: Voltaire, Dramatist road had decreased in value and Radnorshire, Netherby Hall, Mount pointed to the price of the stock for Temple, King George, Georgic, Mi proof. They now said nothing about nich, Nantes and Asnières. Buenos

We trust that the story from Rio de Janeiro about a loss of many lives on one of the ships sent to the bot-Why not consider the value as solely tom is a mistake. The record of the dependent on the earning power? German commerce raiders in other Isn't it because the road caras less seas had not been stained with murthat it is worth less? And if it earns | der. In fact, it is a relief to hear liberally won't it be worth more? that submarines are not suspected of carrying their "warfare" to the South and arbitrary notions on rates and Atlantic. The failure of the British try to establish and maintain rates navy, which does not lack fast cruis-

merce raider is not so much of a reflection on the service as it seems Only so many ships can be detached for the work, and it must be remembered that the South Atlantic is a vast body of water in which one ship takes up very little space and is hard to find.

#### A Prodigy of Maturity.

Mr. DE MORGAN, who dled on Monday, was one of the few men to whom it is given to desert his accustomed medium of expression in the days of his maturity and attain success in valuations of all the rallways of the another. He became an author at an United States, valuations which it had age when most men do not think of taking on new responsibilities or as- and ELIHU Roor became United States suming new labors; he put into his work an enthusiasm and affection that abundantly testified his continued sincerity and optimism; and the reception he won must have been gratifying, for it was spontaneous and unmistakable.

To make the three decker popular To enshrine in the high society of best sellers novels of distinctly mid-Victorian length and style was a victory. To brave the sneers of those who hastily cried imitator betokened a firm character and a clear conscience such as might have been looked for in a man who found no art alien to his disposition.

Not a few readers found Mr. DE Morgan's digressions and discursiveness trying, to put it mildly. Yet how many of them abandoned his books because their author recognized and respected the importance of the non-essential?

So far as we recall, Mr. Dr. Morgan did not feel that his experience in the arts qualified him to reconstruct the political world. His abstention from war making and peace making would of itself commend him as a man of judgment.

A Point in Begard to Taxing Profits. The wise and conservative policy of this country is epitomized in the phrase: "A dollar for dividends and dollar for improvements."

This policy has become famous and has been emulated by many other business enterprises throughout the United States. It is one of the best principles for the disposition of earnings evolved by generations of business experience.

If the Government is going to tax profits this principle will have to be altered. Will it be so changed as to read: "A dollar for dividends and some cents for improvements"?

## More Born Than Die.

The Bureau of Census yesterday gave out the first Federal statistics of births ever published. The report covers only the recently established birth registration area of the United States, the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and the District of Colum bia. While this report represent only a population of 31,150,000, or 31 per cent. of the total population of the country, it furnishes a more satisfactory estimate than we have had before, and it is hoped will cause the authority which they have not previ-

Within the registration area 776. 304 infants were born alive in 1915, representing a birth rate of 24.9 to 1,000 of population. Comparing this with the rate of European countries it is greater than that of England. but less than Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia. The birth rate of the last named country is the highest in Europe, 44, but the rate of infant mortality is 148 more to the thousand of population than in the United States.

The cities showing the highest birth rate were Detroit, Mich.; Chicopee, Mass.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn., and Chelsea, Mass Aristocratic and exclusive Brookline Mass., has the lowest birth rate; York, Pa., and Kalamazoo, Mich., come next, and then two New York State towns, Kingston and Troy. But Brookline shows the lowest infant mortality of any town in the area. In New York city there were 140,177 children born, which represents a birth rate of 25, slightly above the average. The number of deaths of infants, however, was 99 to 1,000 of population, as against 54 in the Massachusetts town of Brookline.

From a comparison of the statistics t appears that there were far more births annually to foreign born par ents, proportionally to their numbers, than there were to native born par ents. In the six cities in which the colored bopulation numbered more than 10,000 the birth rates for the colored population were lower than hose for the white; the death rates likewise were higher, in many cases much higher, than among the white population.

Timorous squis who thought they saw in the decline of birth rate a great peril to the country may take heart. In every State in the registration area and in most of the cities here was a substantial excess of births over deaths. The birth rate, in fact, exceeded the death rate nearly 78 per cent. The statistician elucidates this statement by explaining that if the same rates were to prevail and if no migration was to take place to or from the area its population would increase annually by 10.9 to the thousand of population, or at the rate of more than 1 per cent.

this announcement concerning the fu-

Judgeship of the Court of Appeals on account of the age limit imposed by

with his old time partner Senator Root, as counsel, having offices with the law firm in which the Senator's son, ELIMU Root, Jr., is the senior partner. He does not expect to go into court, but will give advice as counsel and act as relating to Retired Judges of the Court ing with the Harjes-Norton Volunteer

The annals of law practice and the the American Red Cross. romances of personal friendships con-tain few incidents more interesting than this resumption of a professional association interrupted more than a third of a century ago in 1883 when WILLARD BARTLETT went onto the bench of the Supreme Court of this State District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Congress seems to be willing to inrestigate any old thing but pork.

Twelve thousand dollars for a cook.— Newspaper headline.

Too little for a good cook, who is beyond price; too much for the spoilers of food who unworthily wear an honorable title.

Behold how far a little scandal

Senator SMITE of Michigan having pointed out that his State last year contributed \$32,000,000 to the Federal hearing of the big guns.

Treasury and received \$3,170,000 in The owner of this house is a little Federal appropriations, while Texas stooped old French lady 75 years old. She Treasury and received \$3,170,000 in Federal appropriations, while Texas contributed \$8,898,000 and received \$5,-232,000, and Senator Mauring having pointed out that New Jersey in the time considered contributed \$47.853,000 fort of the house. She not only gives her in taxes and received \$4,200,000 and house but does everything to make us Georgia contributed \$3,163,000 and received \$1,847,000. Senator Harowick from Georgia declared such comparisons to be "utterly unfair, utterly ungenerous, utterly unstatesmanlike." Possibly, but they are utterly human.

When VILLA gets tired of escaping ne amuses himself by capturing Chihuahua city.

It is universally admitted that the resent laws for the development of water power are lame and ineffective. Senate report.

What a task confronts the Senate! To cure water power laws of lameness to make them effective, mountain torne of the greatest corporations in rents must be made to run over wheels yet not allowed to do any such naughty thing; wild rapids must be harnessed to give electric light, power, heat to farmers but must remain unharnessed: streams must be diverted but never changed from their courses; waterfalls must be made to strike turbine wheels and prevented from striking anything. Some wild eyed Senator from a mountain State, badgered to madness by conservationists, will arise in his place and shout, "Damn the We want water power,"

> The more the high cost of food 1 investigated the higher it goes.

"And there's more food value in one of those eight cent meals than in \$15 worth of champagne," said the expert. Of course, and there's more sauerkraut in a cabbage than in a violet, more salt in the sea than in Niagara Falls, more resistance in a barbed wire than in a rail fence, more words in a Bobhenry than in a Shelley, more heat in an oil stove than in an open wood fire. Of course-but what of it:

Has G. O. P. come to mean Grind On Progressives or Get Out, PERKINS?

# FIELD'S "LITTLE BOY BLUE."

for the benefit of the Allied extension of the registration area and cause to which Siason Thompson, dithus give to our vital statistics an rector of the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics and an intimate of Euscript of Field's "Little Boy Blue" for auction. A letter from Mr. Thompson says that the bid on the manuscript aims and ideals to win the country's has been raised to \$1,000. It is im- favor? possible to believe that it will not be carried much higher.

The manuscript is the one Field sent to the printer and is all in his France, Belgium and Switzerland, own small and delicate hand. The title and the initial letters of stanzas are in decorative letters. In the upper left hand corner is a toy soldier, presenting arms. A spotted grimalkin serves as a colophon. There is one alteration in the text. Field had written:

And they wonder-as walting these long years through In the dust of that little chair-That they never have seen our Little Boy

Since he kissed them and put them

The thousands of lovers of Field will rejoice at the inspiration which changed the third of these lines to What has become of our Little Boy Blue A happy change, improving the

rhythm and the sense both! Mr Thompson says: The four words, "what has become of." were interlined by me, with Field's apbefore sending the dainty copy to

the printer. The poem was Field's contribution initial number of America, in which it appeared April 7, 1888. Mr. Thompson justly says of it that "there is nothing in art's bravuras as strong and enduring as the simplicity

Dawn of the Millennium in Mis From the Cass County Leader.

phrase and rhythm that appeals to the

common sentiments of mankind,"

The jail at Centralia is empty, and a hey think that they will never have use anything of that sort in the future y have sold it to a man who will start steam laundry in it.

Wisdom of Tessie McNamara.

Miss Tessie McNamara is a flame haired mite

Britain as the chief supplier of Hong-kong's confectionery. The American method of packing is especially commended by Chinese dealers. Who found herself a heroine made over night. But that is not the reason I'm impelled to

n modern history as well as ancient lore some of them interest us much-some of

Many heroines there have been heretofore

It is not so much what our heroine has Although of course warm admiration that As what she did not do-what she has

She did not join the movies at a She has not thus far tried to elevate the stage. refused to self-exploit, so much

That is, her fame she has not sought t Preferring her high self-respect to an

per page.

as the s wise.

C'EST POUR LA PATRIE. An American Ambulance Volunteer

Writes of French Patriotism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I am permitted to send you for publication the enclosed very human letter written to his mother by an American at the front in France. He is one of the first rate Americans who are serv-Ambulance Sections, which are under

wants to join the Volunteer Ambulance Service in France should apply to me, ELIOT NORTON we shall be glad. Director in America of American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps. New York, January 17.

Maybe you think that my head has been

is a lot of that rot in the newspapers here is none in France. I have heard two bugies since I have been here, and both those were warnings to the people that a omb dropping aeropiane was overhead There are no pretty drills and no dres from the smallest kids to the oldest here. Here is an example: I am living tem porarily in a house where I sleep in a bed, wonder of wonders. We are "en repos," literally "in repose." Everybody expects that the army division to which we are attached will soon be sent into the

hardest kind of fighting, and we are getting into the best condition possible for i

So we are quiet now, although still within

an unscrupulous politician. has four sons now fighting and one dead. She also has five grandchildren fighting comfortable, making beds, drying shoes, &c., doing laundry work and building fires. I believe that all she gets to cat is what s given her. And when you ask her why

And that is typical and not at all un-

usual. "We must put Germany down where she will never again be a menace." That is not a bombastic slogan to hide selfish policy. It is in the heart and soul of the French people. There is no hatred of the Germans, as in England. The prisoners here are treated exactly as the French pollu. They have the same food and do the same work. Lots of them are mending roads around here and are very happy. If there were more here there would be fewer French soldiers working on the roads too, but as it is there are as many French soldrers as Germans work here, but just the attitude that it is necessary to win the war for the good of France

I have found that I love France. It is conderful. There are real sacrifices here and real patriotism. The Frenchman loves his country first, is proud of her next, and will do anything for her without thought of the cost. And the French women too Perhaps they have given more.

After I am through here I will be a better man for seeing the French. I will work harder than I ever did. I feel like a new man already, and I feel that I am loing something far better than what I

#### SILENT PICKETING. Are the Suffrage Watchers as Effec tive as Candy Distributers?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ida justed Harper says that the organizaion doing the picketing at the White House contains only 2 or 3 per cent, of the enrolled suffragists, and that the Silent Sentinels are merely an incident calling for no serious consideration.

It is immaterial what portion of th embers of the National Association have united with the Congressional Union. The union has support and backng, it has a spinal column and you canot talk down the importance of its actions. It has been given to the minority to understand and carry out the right and successful method of advancing a But that type will not migrate. They gene Field, has contributed the manu- cause, so it is insignificant how large a ganization. The question is, has it the people, and in return their white people quires physical power, and that as a that Paul speaks of where

> The picketing at Washington is a legitimate undertaking on the pathway to conviction. Without doing harm or being offensive, how appropriate and successful are the silent pickets! This method has its psychology just as surely as did the passing out of suffrage candy to commuters in New York. Yesterday President removed his hat and bowed to the sentinels. Have they b stilly? Have they been offensive? Who THEODORE MICHEL BROOKLYN, January 17.

# TRADE BRIEFS.

in 1915 exports of wheat from

were \$27,671,924, an increase of 44 per cent. ials and machinery. Exports of flour deup the flour industry and consumers prefer

he domestic article. Sixty delegates from South American countries recently attended "Latin Ameri-can week" at Lyons, France. Several plans for the establishment of increased trade between France and South America were discussed, among which was the recommendation of a steamship line be-tween Bordeaux, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro

Portugal presents a fair market for merican agricultural machinery. and patience must be exercised in the ir troduction of modern machinery.

Potatoes and alfalfa grown on the pla-teaus of Peru are to be studied by a memper of the faculty of the University olorado, with the idea that they may be

grown in the West.
Consul E. S. Cunningham at Hankow. China, predicts that that city will become an important manufacturing centre. Many small manufactories have been established and show promise of rapid growth. The United States has succeeded

mended by Chinese dealers.

Modern office equipment is in demand
in Norway. American office furniture is
being imitated in that country by local
dealers, but the quality is inferior to that t the imported product. The pink bell worm has been discovered Brazil. No damage to crops has been

In Brazil. No damage to crops has been reported to date, but the Government is being urged to take steps to destroy the A Norwegian firm is in the market for electrical heating appliances. French dealers have inquired about cot onseed oil cakes and fertilizers. Corre-condence should be in French. Experiments in the cultivation of the

aya bean are being made by several cot enseed oil mills in Texas. Ozokerite, a wax produced in Austria, has ecome very scarce. kerite deposits in Utah, but they have no

#### More Work for the Lawyers. From Low Notes.

Section 4 of Chapter 181 of the Laws o Washington for 1915 is an follows: ", adjudication of invalidity of any part the not chair not affect the validity of the

Crucial Testimony of Willis the Bar-

keep and Other Wise Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After restraining myself for almost a day or two I find myself impelled to communicate to you the fact that it was pretty generally known that all kinds fellows were in this leak deal; that is to say that Mr. Lawson isn't the only ne who knew.

Willis, the barkeep where I go, said, when the market broke that day, "Well, here's where those Wall Street guys get heirs"; and Dan, a friend of mine, said his cook told him that the butler across the street said that Mr. - his employer, a prominent man and right next to the powers that be, knew all about the business in advance and had cleaned up \$1,800,000. And there are others I can name, dozens of them that I have heard talk. If you want my testimony on can have it NEW YORK, January 17.

#### MIGRATING NEGROES. An Attempt to Interpret the Southern Opinion of the Blacks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The etter headed "A Negro Migration" and written by Joseph Manning sounded as f it had been written by a negro. No white man who has lived in the South or is intimately acquainted with Southern affairs, political or economic, would have expressed such views unless he be

I was in Alabama last summer and on every side were complaints about the nelp question. I went with my hostess to a negro village to get a girl who had visited. There we found dozens of negro women living in squalid quarters, half of them without shoes on their feet, dirt and poverty everywhere. But not one of them would go to work. Why? Because they are indolent and lazy and had rather live in filth and rags as long is the weather is warm and they have their small gardens, the crops from

which keep them in food, Do you think, for a minute that it would cause the South grief if the inhabitants of that village migrate? Joseph Manning spoke of the Southern negro being deprived of his vote. Please

stop and think a moment. In many Southern countles there are more negroes than white people. Every one who has seen the negro educated knows that with education and enfran chisement come self-assertiveness. Now surely every white man in the North agrees that the white race in the South should predominate. How will this be possible in counties and States where the negro vote is greater than the white vote? Have you an idea of what a degrading effect a maximum negro vote has on the politics of a State?

Let us turn to the other side of the question. Is the North eager for a wholesale migration of negroes from the South? In the town where I live there are 25,000 people, and out of all the families here there are not more than a dozen who are willing to hire negro servants. There was a negro girl from the South who had formerly lived with me for four months and whom I would have kept indefinitely. But she became homesick and went home. Later she wrote me and asked that I find her a self. I, having a satisfactory girl, tried wanted to find a home for her, but no one wanted to employ a negro

I finally succeeded in finding a home for her, where she remained less than week. Her employer gave her such a bad character that I could not get her another home in town. Many Northern people of my acquaintance have visited and lived in the South, and of them there has not been one who does not admits the fact of the necessity for relative to the Lord's words in state thoroughly indorse the view the Southerners take of the negro question. There parently fails to differentiate between an entire misconception of th is a type of old fashioned nearo without the relative effectiveness of social power of the Divine word, which nowhere treat which the South would be incomplete. love them in a way that Northern people the opportunity for the willing, industrious negro that there is in the South, where he is undisturbed and where allowance is made for his failings and weaknesses. But the day that the South sees the migration of the last restless, dissatisfied negro will be the happiest day it has known since the civil war.

KATHERINE S. CRANKSHAW. HARLETON, Pa., January 17.

### BOAST FROM THE YAZOO. The Most Unhealthy and Prosperous Territory in the South."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some weeks ago a correspondent in THE SUN over those of the previous year.

Leading exports from the United States the healthful qualities of Mississippi soil to Chosen in 1915 were flour, herring, and ozone, and the next day in the same kerosene, locomotives, construction maie- columns, while the referee had his back turned no doubt, you allowed another old subscriber to give him a knockout blow that landed under the belt. On the back of a business card from a Mississippi city, which I enclose, you will find printed:

Pop: 10,000, in county 50,000; bank de posits \$5,000,000. The most unhealthy and ous territory in the South.

When they themselves speak, who shall say them nay? J. G. HAM.

### New York, January 16. Mending the Shirt

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1f and moisten the bottom of his shirt collar just enough to take the razor edge off, it will prevent the collar from wearing the shirt and in no way interfere with the looks or fit. NORPOLK, Va., January 16.

New York Milk Now Is Skimmed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thank eaven they can't reduce the size of eggs. New York. January 17. H. C. L.

### Yale's Gentle B. A.'s. hough you were born a woman you may

vard go to-jail: You may stroll upon the campus and even lighbrow woman of the blue New Haven type.

You may chatter of the football team, anmeet a quarterback, Or smile when some Yale freshman speeds You may hang on what they say, tion of Pop Gibson. What engine
And some day you may get to be a maid-

Oh, it's Ell for the women and it's Yale that's broad enough now a Hachelor of Arts need not be male and rough: From the Star of Hope So here's to gentle bachelors upon Ell'

P. JONES.

LORE FOR THE LEAK HUNT. MANUFACTURE AND TRANSPORT OF HYDROGEN FOR MILITARY USES.

> Experiences of the European Belligerents Emphasize Need of Study of Neglected Phase of American Preparedness.

> The Journal of the Society of Chemi- hydrogen when impure or mixed with other gases, and this feature of the cal Industry recently published an inofficial reports of air battles has natteresting and distinctly instructive acurally interested the Germans. The count of the manufacture of hydrogen reports are probably of special signififor military purposes. Unfortunately this report is very brief and omits several details of public interest. For example, nothing is said of the explosive and inflammable properties of to the introduction of powders and hydrogen. They are certainly well cakes which evolve hydrogen under worth discussing at the present time both for what such facts teach and for the light they may throw on the cause of explosions. Apart from such human agencies as arson and plots or even carelessness such frequent ex-

rules and regulations of handling. In the present war the manufacture of hydrogen has reached a gigantic scale, as it is the gas which is used to fill airships, balloons and Zeppelins. One great difficulty that the Germans known, but it must be increasing. have had is to obtain a sufficient portable supply of hydrogen. The difficulty of storing it in tanks and of carrying it along pipe lines has hampered them in their Zeppelin expeditions. formerly served in the house where I To fill a Zeppelin of the new type vast quantities of the gas are required, and cylinders, 4 feet by 81/2 inches dia the manufacture of such a supply is

have some cause in the nature of ex-

plosives. Little by little, but very

true and sharp perspective the

an important item in the expense war. The United States army has a single plant for generating hydrogen from water by means of electricity. This is the measure of our military requirements at present. The capacity of this plant is about 3,000 cubic eet of hydrogen an hour. It is not difficult to estimate what must be the demand for the fleet of Zeppelins that Germany maintains.

The Germans in fact are short of the crude materials for making hydrogen. The supply of caustic soda and ootash, which is a source of hydrogen. s necessarily limited, and even the old recently installed pipe lines carryle ron used for the purpose is economized in every way. Hence they have een driven to use crude oil and coal ar as sources of producing hydrogen. These processes are useful and economcal, but they have important drawoacks. The chief objection is that the lydrogen gas produced from hot coke and crude oil contains 2.3 per cent, of lluminating gas. The mixture of this led to several accidents which are regas and hydrogen is highly explosive. Secondly, the process is uncertain in output, and, thirdly, it is slow and the drogen has so far been harmless, and plant cannot be carried from place to it is hardly necessary to set limit

The last difficulty is sometimes in- tories. A supply is needed for or superably in the way of airship raids. own army. To restrict the output It is essential to the movements and partly because it has some dangers, safety of these machines that the poor business, for even in ordinar crew have a means of making hydro- times it is one of our most urger gen on the spot, for this gas is the needs and in case of war a loss of the thinnest and lightest substance known kind would and escapes through any flaw in the there is perhaps some necessity f material or varnish of the balloon. It the regulation of transportation and place if I could not take her back my- is quite likely that the descriptions of guarding of explosives. burning Zeppelins have had, subcon- visable to spread useful and accurate all over town at places where girls were sciously as it were, a scientific truth, information as to their manufacture They mention the greenish flame of and properties.

cance as regards the explosive and infammable qualities of hydrogen. The need for a rapid and convenient method of producing the gas has led French are using a portable machine four hours. The cakes of slaked lim

the influence of water. In fact the which can fill an army dirigible in and caustic soda which they emplofor this purpose are transported plosions as those in New Jersey must metal cartridges and the hydrogen is produced in the field by the action of water and ignition. slowly, public opinion is learning to called "hydrogenite" and "hydrolith are certainly very practical, as the mischief done by ignorance of the can be used where water is scarce of composition of explosives and of the not available. They are much safe than the German process In the United States hydrogen to military purposes is now being made

and shipped in vast quantities. The

is doubtless increasing because it now possible to manufacture hydrogen at a large plant and compress it i cylinders for transit. These cylinder are 7 feet long and 514 inches in dis meter. There are also in use smalle meter; they are made of cold draws seamless steel tubing. The French cylinders are much longer, about 14 feet and some 11 inches in diameter The cylinder generally used in th French service contain 200 litres of gas at a pressure of 133 kilogramme that is, about 25 cubic metres at a mospheric pressure. In Germany co inders holding about 36 litres of h drogen at 130 atmospheres are use filling about five cubic metres of ba loon space. Gas under such pressure with a gauge standing at 130 atmopheres, cannot be handled without some danger, and the Germans has ,000 cubic metres a day from the

works to the airship sheds

If these cylinders are well made as stored there is no especial dange The risk lies in allowing hydrogen mix with the air, for the mixture explosive. Similarly, the mixture hydrogen and chlorine or asphyxiatis gases is extremely dangerous and h ported in French military journals. this country the transportation of h to the output of the gas from the facbe demoralizing. P

#### WOMEN IN POLITICS. MAN'S STATURE. Has Enfranchisement Falled to Bet-

ter Moral Conditions? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: In letter to THE SUN Theodore Michel was supprised at the article in THE S physical force in government, but ap- thew vi., 27, the article being based are

and physical power. Of course these two factors enter into spiritual being. The "stature" the La are slevoted and faithful to their white every government, but government re- spoke of in the verse quoted is sex women have not heretofore pos- the early Christians to believe in carnot understand. Nowhere is there sessed, at least to the extent of the pro- Lord and keep the commandments tection of a city, town, State or nation, they might grow to the "full stat He also apparently falls to see the moral men in Christ Jesus." issue involved, and he might well study the conditions politically and morally tablished in the heavens." We have to

> question as to which sex may be re-sponsible or guilty where these baneful onditions have been aggravated by double suffrage. That is a matter which uman divination must leave to some higher power to determine. Sometimes one sex may be guilty and often the other, and the preponderating gullt of either sex cannot be determined. But whichever sex may be guilty, the fact remains that where there is double suffrage moral conditions have not essen tially been bettered, and in Colorado California and elsewhere have been made evidently and distinctly worse by the combination of the two sexes in politics This alone is sufficient to condemn wom-

suffrage States.

an suffrage. Government is meant to protect life, honorable but ancient friend Gulli liberty and property. If it falls to says: reach an ideal in the hands of men, that sisting of hot Exhalations attracted is no excuse for adding an element which will make it worse, whether the men or the women are to blame in the double ple firle meteors are of divers sorts at suffrage States. FELICIA.

### An Appeal to Mme. Gullbert's Softer to runne downwards in such Nature.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Memories of Mme. Yvette Guilbert "make soft a certain class of politicials smiles still more soft, bright eyes more THE SUN loveth to reast " "He bright," and it is difficult to believe and halations"? "Alery regime not pleasing to hear that she, who has meteors"? "Falling stars"? How apaccomplished so much by the aid of suggestive of world reforming states of sweetness and smiles, advocates to and social uplifters, currency carets at woman that these charms are useless newfangled taxers! Has Washington and that brutality to man will bring success to woman.

I hope Mme. Guilbert will withdraw these expressions of frightfulness against man, for it will be awful to think of her getting into the meshes of the League to Enforce Peace by leading a cruel war against man. James D. Dewell, Jr. New Haven, Conn., January 17.

# The Old West Siders.

To the Emton of The Sch-Sir! Once own country, for once THE Sen gave deserved prominence to the social and civic there is an institution, the first activities of William Curtis Gibson, vet- kind in the State, corresponding erau of many an inter-ward battle on the West Side. Now, alast THE SEX mentions dinners and reunions of old West Siders, maming George Haven Pulnam, the Rev. to marriage in a hack; may hobnob with the stalwart and Isavid Burrell and the like without men HOUSTON STREET. NEW YORK, January 17,

# Sing Sing Philosophy.

There never was a double crosser who didn't wind up by crossing himself and

Another Reading of the Words Holy Writ. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATE of natural things, and only of man as

"Forever, O Jehovah, thy word is which have developed in the woman same "word" on the earth clothed natural language, but so written t It is not necessary to discuss the by the unalterable law of the course spondence of natural things with the sp

itual principle from which they en we may comprehend the meaning. It is a beautiful truth that by take thought we cannot add one 'cubit our stature." Only our Pather heaven can do that, as we try to please Him by "working out what He werk

within us of His good pleasure WILLIAM W HUSS BAT SHORE, January 17.

#### THE WISDOM OF GUILLIM Did He, Three Centuries Gone, Foreser Wilsonian Washington?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- SO "Firle Meteors are formes Alery Regions, having a has qual which at length breaketh into Five 84 flamed above in the Aire is attent backe with a Cloud, whereby it is for to the ignorant a Star seemeth to f

Can it be possible that an author in mind, nigh 300 years in advacopy of Guillim?

A STUDENT OF HESTOLY NEW York, January 17

#### Pennsylvania Institution for the triminal Insane. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SHE

THE SUN of January 14 I real news article; "There is no Pennsylvania for the criminal nothing corresponding to Matternant prophet was not without honor in his wish to call to your attending the exactly, with the hospital at M vessue PENNSY TANKS JAMAICA, January 16.

Would the Dollars Volunteer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN. SIE President has advocated universal untary training to meet the atplan and have the \$200,000 000,000 national deficit met be a voluntary contributions, thus Administration the emburrace

bond teste? ELIZABETH, N. J. Janua